



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

NE research

4 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Mon, Jan 18, 2010 at 3:21 PM

Dear Jack:

In view of your message to me last year that you wanted to come to St. Louis after the first of the new year for an examination of my holdings and data on Massachusetts NE material I dug out my genuine pieces and quantities of fakes, my early English catalogs, my correspondence and records. I found my opinions on a number of pieces sent in to me by the ANA Certification Service. I have had the silver content of a couple of pieces examined by the physics department of Washington University here. The weather has cleared up for the present but there are no guaranties of conditions in case you want to come.

I asked Ken Bressett whether the files of the ANA Certification Service was available and he told me that the ANA has two tremendous warehouses with all of its records but he wondered about its availability in view of new personnel and other normal priorities and problems.

Please let me know your thinking and feel free to telephone me at any time during the day at [REDACTED] or by Email.

Your research which you sent me is amazing and I hope I can add to it. Eric

Jack Howes <[REDACTED]>

Tue, Jan 19, 2010 at 1:51 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Eric,

Good talking to you yesterday. I plan to drive to St. Louis (weather permitting) on the 28th (Thursday next week) and meet with you on Friday the 29th. If there is too much to do in one day, we could meet again on Saturday. Based on our discussion yesterday that should work for you.

Will we be meeting at your library/museum at Washington University? I know how to get there. If its otherwise, please let me know the address.

Looking forward to seeing you, your coins, and other items you have dug-out!

Best

Jack

--- On **Mon, 1/18/10**, [REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> wrote:

From: [REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
Subject: NE research
To: [REDACTED]
Date: Monday, January 18, 2010, 3:21 PM
[Quoted text hidden]

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>

Wed, Jan 20, 2010 at 5:18 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Dear Jack:

Next Friday sounds good for our meeting and we will watch the weather forecast.

My home as I told you is only about 4 blocks from our Museum. The address is [6450 Cecil Ave](#). It is in the City of Clayton and is only one block long. It is two blocks west of Skinker Blvd and one block north of Wydown. If you are driving east from Chesterfield on Highway 40 (aka 64) you should turn left (the exit is on the right side) at Skinker and go north about a mile along the west side of Forest park and turn left at a stoplight onto Wydown. Go one block and fork left and then go one more block and fork right. You are then on Cecil. I wish some of these directions were NE to comply with our subject matter. If you need further info please telephone. I presume you are bringing necessary photographic equipment. Eric

[Quoted text hidden]

Jack Howes <[REDACTED]>

Wed, Jan 20, 2010 at 8:04 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Eric,

The directions sound fine. Yes, I am bringing digital camera equipment to photograph whatever you have to show me.

See you next Friday.

Jack

--- On **Wed, 1/20/10**, [REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> wrote:

From: [REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
Subject: Re: NE research
To: [REDACTED]
Date: Wednesday, January 20, 2010, 5:18 PM
[Quoted text hidden]

Thanks for helping

3 messages

Jack Howes <[REDACTED]>

Sun, Jan 31, 2010 at 8:33 AM

To: Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Eric,

Thanks for helping me with my work on the Mass NE coinage. I very much enjoyed our visit.

One think I forgot to do was write down the weight/diameter data on the NE VI. I saw it on the envelope you had in the tray. Could you email that data to me? Also if you have it the weight and diameters on your NE XII.

I have included a digital image of the oak timber from the first mint for Joel O. I will also send you a hardcopy photograph. That will take a couple weeks as I send images in batches to a photoprinter. You and they can use the image however, you wish too.

See you again soon!

Jack



Oak Beam Section -- First U.S. Mint.jpg
2189K

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Tue, Feb 2, 2010 at 6:06 PM

Dear Jack:

I am glad you enjoyed your visit to St. Louis. The welcome mat is still there for you and your wife. (Hope she is well by now)

I will send you the requested detail about ,my NE pieces as soon as I can find my plastic micrometer.

As to the image of the wood slice please send it directly to Joel as he seems to need it as soon as you can arrange it. No rush on it for me.

Do you know of any non destructive instrumentation that can search the interior of a coin to tell whether the particles of the metal are formed by compression from striking or by crystallization when cooling from casting?

I am amazed by the clarity of your photography and your equipment. When I realize all the work I have had to do with the old fashion methods I wonder how improved my work in the past would have been if I had modern equipment available.

My best Eric

[Quoted text hidden]

Jack Howes <

Wed, Feb 3, 2010 at 12:10 PM

To:

Eric,

OK thanks. I will wait for your data.

Kathy turned out not to have a cold but we just thought it was better not to take any chance. She is looking forward to coming back. We are planning to be back sometime in May to go to a Cardinals baseball game with my brother and his sons. Hope to see you during that trip.

I will send the wood slice image directly to Joel.

On non destructive micro-structural analysis, there is not much scientific literature on application to metallic objects such as coins. Roger Moore (in CNL -134, August 2007) did publish an article about Virginia forgeries where he had a colleague run CT scans (Xray based technology) on several different cast and struck examples. The results seemed to show a visual difference in struck versus cast. However, I am not sure this has a solid scientific basis. It is something I am interested in also and have been looking at Xray diffraction techniques as a possible way to study metallic micro-structure and residual stresses in metals non destructively but normally this kind of technique requires sampling (drilling, slicing, etc.).

Best regards,

Jack

--- On Tue, 2/2/10, < > wrote:

From: < >
Subject: Re: Thanks for helping
To: < >
Date: Tuesday, February 2, 2010, 6:06 PM

[Quoted text hidden]





Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Non Destructive Testing

5 messages

Jack Howes <[REDACTED]>

Tue, Feb 16, 2010 at 10:07 AM

To: Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Eric,

You asked about non destructive testing. I found an article that is interesting. I am going to continue to look into this measurement technique (neutron diffraction) to see if there is any practical way for me to try it out on some samples.

This is a link to the article (I also attached it as a .pdf):

*Genuine or fake? Neutron diffraction for
non-destructive testing of museum objects*

<http://srs.dl.ac.uk/arch/reports/isis-2003-h15.pdf>

--- On **Wed, 2/3/10, Jack Howes** <[REDACTED]> wrote:

From: Jack Howes <[REDACTED]>
Subject: Re: Thanks for helping
To: [REDACTED]
Date: Wednesday, February 3, 2010, 12:10 PM

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My best Eric

In a message dated 1/31/2010 7:33:12 A.M. Central Standard Time, [REDACTED] writes:

Eric,

Thanks for helping me with my work on the Mass NE coinage. I very much enjoyed our visit.

One think I forgot to do was write down the weight/diameter data on the NE VI. I saw it on the envelope you had in the tray. Could you email that data to me? Also if you have it the weight and diameters on your NE XII.

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photoprinter. You and they can use the image however, you wish too.

See you again soon!

Jack



isis-2003-h15 (Neutron Diffraction -- Cast versus Struck).pdf
245K

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Tue, Feb 16, 2010 at 3:25 PM

Dear Jack:

I hope you find something new about testing the interior of a coin. Neutron activation is inadequate so far as I know.. I have not forgotten the NE measurements to send to you. Family has come to visit us for a week so I will be delayed.

Eric

[Quoted text hidden]

Jack Howes <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Tue, Feb 16, 2010 at 4:09 PM

Eric,

Neutron diffraction is different from neutron activation. Neutron activation is a method to determine elemental concentrations while neutron activation is used to study micro-structural properties of metals (and other polycrystalline materials). With neutron diffraction, one is able to look inside (up to several mm) materials to evaluate grain structures (which appears to differ for struck versus cast materials). The paper I attached and linked discusses testing coins with this method to determine whether they were struck or cast.

Best,

Jack

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From: [REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
Subject: Re: Non Destructive Testing
To: [REDACTED]
Date: Tuesday, February 16, 2010, 3:25 PM
[Quoted text hidden]

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Wed, Feb 17, 2010 at 1:42 PM

Dear Jack:

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Would you send it over again.

[Quoted text hidden]

Eric.

Jack Howes <[REDACTED]>

To: Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Wed, Feb 17, 2010 at 2:57 PM

Eric,

Sure its attached (in Adobe .pdf format). Its small you should be able to open and read it with Internet explorer.

Let me know what he thinks (I assume you are talking with Peter Gaspar?).

Best,

jack

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From: [REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>

Subject: Re: Non Destructive Testing

To: [REDACTED]

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1/26/2019

Gmail - Non Destructive Testing

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To: [REDACTED]
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[Quoted text hidden]

 **isis-2003-h15 (Neutron Diffraction -- Cast versus Struck).pdf**
245K

Genuine or fake? Neutron diffraction for non-destructive testing of museum objects

W Kockelmann, A Kirfel (Universität Bonn, Germany), R Linke, M Schreiner (Akademie der bildenden Künste Wien, Austria), R Traum (Kunsthistorisches Museum Wien, Austria), E Pantos (Daresbury Laboratory), R Garner and A J N W Prag (University of Manchester)

Neutron diffraction, an established diagnostic tool for materials analysis and non-destructive testing of engineering components, can also be used to characterise archaeological artefacts and museum objects. The phase and microstructural information obtained – without damaging an object of value – can help answer questions of authenticity, as recent investigations of 16th-century silver/copper coins and an obviously repaired 7th-century BC Greek bronze helmet show.



NZ 205491

Fig. 1:
16th-century Ag/Cu
'Ferdinand-Taler'
coin (Münzkabinett,
KHM Wien). The
coin has a diameter
of about 40 mm.

Neutron diffraction is a rather new diagnostic tool for studying archaeological materials. Neutrons easily penetrate through thick coatings or corrosion layers and provide information from the bulk rather than from surface areas; sampling techniques such as coring or even powdering for analysis some portion of a museum object can therefore be avoided. The large neutron beams generally used illuminate a considerable volume portion of the object and, as a result, average and representative structural information is obtained – the problems associated with the single-spot analysis of many conventional archaeometric techniques are therefore avoided.

Neutron diffraction provides information on the mineral and metal phase compositions or corrosion products in objects, on the crystal structures of the constituent phases and on the microstructures. In the material sciences it is widely used for volume texture analysis, i.e. determination of the orientations of the crystallites in polycrystalline material. Many processes such as primary crystallisation or plastic deformations impose a characteristic texture on the material which means that, for example, details of the production method may be imprinted in the microstructure. Mapping grain orientation distributions – a technique called texture analysis – reveals the creation and deformation history of an object. The crystallite distribution can be displayed via 'pole figures', 2D projections of the spatial orientation distribution function that are obtained by recording diffraction patterns for a multitude of sample orientations. The structure and texture information can therefore provide clues on the type of material and the manufacturing techniques used by the ancient craftsmen. In cases where the

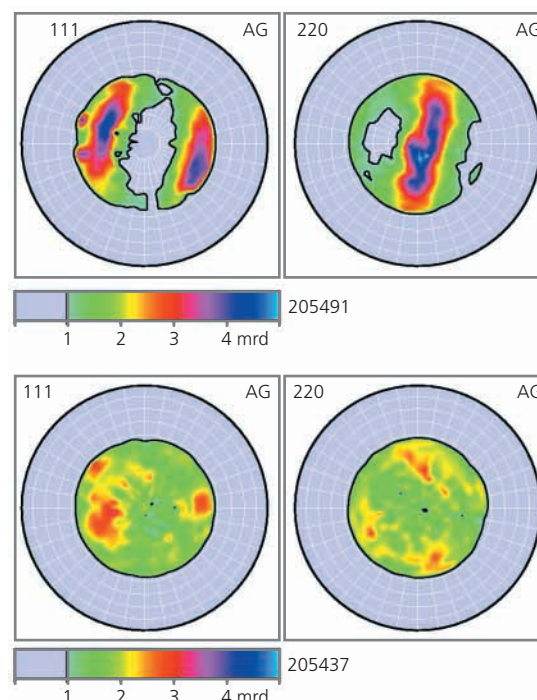


Fig. 2: Experimental Ag pole figures, (111) and (220), of (top) a genuine minted Ag/Cu coin and (below) a cast Ag/Cu coin.

production techniques are known, pole figures can be used as fingerprints to distinguish genuine from fake objects.

Six 16th-century silver coins from the Kunsthistorisches Museum Wien were examined by time-of-flight neutron diffraction to distinguish between minted (genuine) and cast (fake) coins on the basis of the microstructures of the silver copper phases. The coins investigated included minted coins issued by Archduke Ferdinand and coins supposed to be cast copies. It is well known that the original coins were minted by cold-rolling the two coin faces onto a Ag/Cu metal sheet of 90/10 wt% composition. Neutron diffraction can recognise the plastic deformations caused by that minting process and the diffraction data can also be used to determine the metal composition in the bulk of the coin. Figure 1 shows the coin NZ205491 which has, according to the neutron data, silver and copper contents of 89.5 and 10.5 wt%, respectively.

The first set of incomplete experimental pole figures of Ag(111) and Ag(220) (fig. 2) clearly show the hallmarks of a rolling texture, so this coin is very likely genuine. In contrast, the second set of pole figures in figure 2 shows the typical irregular grain distribution of a cast coin (NZ205437) which is obviously fake. The data corroborated the suspicion that three out of the six coins are originals and three, with high copper contents, are cast and have to be considered fakes.



Fig. 3: Corinthian-type bronze helmet being put into position on the ROTAX instrument by Roy Garner from The Manchester Museum.

Neutron diffraction data were also collected from a 7th-century BC Greek bronze helmet of Corinthian type (fig. 3), displayed in The Manchester Museum. It was the custom for victorious Greek cities to dedicate *tropaia*, 'trophies' of armour from the defeated, in the sanctuary of one of the gods. When the trophy collapsed from age or when the sanctuary became too full the armour was buried, but first it was 'killed' as part of the process of offering it to the gods: the cheekpieces were bent back and the noseguard turned up to render the helmet useless in this world. The finder of the helmet – probably in the 19th century and in order to sell it – straightened out the cheekpieces, which cracked at the edges and left a clear fold-line running across each of them. It is also clear that the noseguard had come off altogether, probably during similar cosmetic straightening by the finder, for there is a clear overlapping join at the bridge of the nose.

So is the noseguard original or a modern replacement?

Comparing the neutron diffraction patterns collected from the noseguard and the right temple of the helmet clearly shows a shift of the alloy's Bragg peak positions (fig. 4). The bronze compositions of the helmet and the noseguard are obviously different. The lattice parameters of the bronzes were determined by Rietveld analysis and translated into Cu/Sn weight fractions on the basis of a Vegard-type calibration curve for Cu-Sn. Accordingly, the tin content of the noseguard is about 5 wt%, whereas the temple exhibits a classical bronze composition of 90/10 wt% for copper and tin, respectively. One has to assume that the noseguard, being made of a different material, is most likely not part of the original helmet but is a later replacement. This confirms the suggestion of Dr Alastair Jackson of Manchester University, who is studying the helmet from the archaeological standpoint, and noted that the noseguard shape is unusual – the present angle at which it is set is impractical and not authentic, and the edges of the noseguard itself and of the holes for fixing the lining are much sharper than on the rest of the helmet.

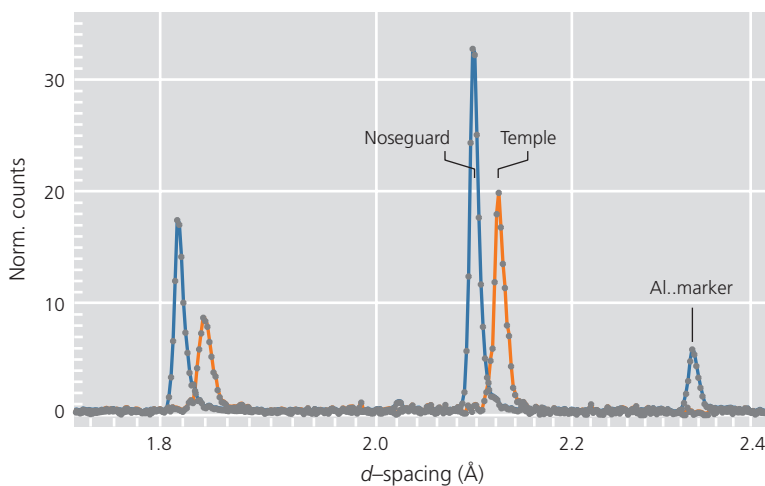


Fig. 4: Diffraction patterns collected from the right temple and the noseguard of a 7th-century Greek bronze helmet. Note the systematic peak shifts indicating bronzes of different compositions.

Contact: Dr W Kockelmann.

Tel: +44 (0)1235 446731. Email: [REDACTED]

Further reading: W Kockelmann et al., *Physics Education* (2004).

www.isis.rl.ac.uk



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Need to talk to you

2 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Sun, Nov 14, 2010 at 8:35 PM

Dear Jack

Greetings. I have a problem as to a NE shilling, which coin I do not think you have been aware of. I would like to talk to you about it. I telephoned you a few days ago and you were not at home. Wherever you are would you Email me or telephone me at [REDACTED] I would appreciate it. Eric

Jack Howes <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Sun, Nov 14, 2010 at 9:59 PM

Hello Eric,

I have been in Boston most of the week. I just picked up your voice mail from a couple days ago. I will call you tomorrow morning and we can discuss this NE shilling.

Jack

From: "[REDACTED]" <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]
Sent: Sun, November 14, 2010 8:35:26 PM
Subject: Need to talk to you

Dear Jack

Greetings. I have a problem as to a NE shilling, which coin I do not think you have been aware of. I would like to talk to you about it. I telephoned you a few days ago and you were not at home. Wherever you are would you Email me or telephone me at [REDACTED] I would appreciate it. Eric



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

(no subject)

1 message

Tue, Nov 16, 2010 at 4:03 PM

to: [REDACTED]

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Mr. Jack Howes

Grosse Pointe Shoes, MI

Dear Jack:

In accordance with our telephone conversation I told you that a NE shilling had been sent to me for authentication. I am information that it was found about 20 years ago in the ground in

_____ Maine along with four coins, a copper shoe buckle and a silver ornament or a shoe buckle or other decoration. The four coins are heavily deteriorated by emersion in soil and most parts are unreadable. The coins are copper with surface chemical deterioration. One of the copper coins is a Connecticut piece, probably 1787; another is a George II, British halfpence; and the third is a George III British halfpence. Whether the two English pieces are counterfeit or not, I have not yet determined.

I enclosed an enlarged picture of the NE shilling, which has a circular hole above the NE. The hole is so round that it must have been drilled or punched and does not seem to be a nail hole. On the denomination side the extrusion of the metal from the hole has been hammered flat. The hole position is similar to many Massachusetts coins for sewing onto women's clothing in the West Indies or Central or South America, as well as attached to Native American arm bands and other decorative wear. The piece has been substantially handled and the edge shines. There are two prominent dents on the edge. The surfaces of each side are dark with splotches scattered about. The weight is on the enclosed pictures.

I believe I am restricted from disclosing the source of the pieces sent to me.

I would very much appreciate your comments. I will try to find the specific gravity and fineness and adulnerance if my friends at Washington University will do this for me.

I am enclosing a copy of an offprint of my recent Audubon write up.

As I told you, I look forward to a visit to St. Louis by you at any mutually convenient time and will be glad to simplify me thinking on the NE shilling which you felt lacked a die break on one side.

For your convenience my telephone number, which you already have, is [REDACTED] and my Email is

[REDACTED]

My best regards,

Eric P. Newman

President



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

(no subject)

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Mon, Nov 29, 2010 at 1:11 PM

Dear Jack:

With respect to the NE shilling which you examined and photographed in St. Louis, you were kind enough to send me comparative pictures of it and a piece which you were satisfied as genuine.

As I reported to you, in the meantime I concluded that planchets were prepared first and then a substantial group of the planchett was punched on one side first and dropped into a container. This enabled one punch to be stabilized in some kind of a holder or guide.

Any damaged which occurred to the first punching would not be in a particular order when the punch was applied to the other side.

The most practical way to punch each side was not to punch one side of a planchet and then punch the other side because the punch would have to be changed continually causing much more work and causing more errors.

For me to study the matter a little more, I would appreciate photographs of each side of a genuine piece with the punched area the same size as the punch area on my questionable piece. In that way it would be easier to compare the various elements.

Eric



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Your idea on how NE shillings were struck

1 message

Jack Howes <[REDACTED]>

Mon, Nov 29, 2010 at 10:10 AM

To: Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Eric,

It was good to talk with you on the phone a couple weeks back! I was driving back from C4[Boston] at the time. I have been busy with Thanksgiving and various other activities and have not had a lot of time to think about your idea on how the NE shillings might have been struck i.e.,

"that perhaps they were cut out and put in some kind of a jig and struck one side and then tossed in a bucket. Once all the blanks had been struck they were pulled from the bucket flipped to the blank side and positioned correctly (or as close as a quick placement could get) and then the reverse punch was struck."

The implications of this seem to me that there should be a pretty random correlation of obverse die state to reverse die state.

I see a pretty strong correlation but its NOT perfect. In fact in the article I wrote for CNL I commented that I had found a contradiction of the strict correlation of obverse die state to reverse on the 1-A,2-A,3-A sequence [image of Figure 9 from the article attached]. I did not have an explanation. I think you have hit on what happened. So, I agree that at least some of the NE must have been struck in this manner. There may be other implications that we have not considered also -- I will think about this some more.

However, it seems to me that I see more correlation of Obv to Rev die state than I would expect if this was truly just random. Do you have any thoughts about this?

Now, given that I agree some of the NEs were likely struck obverse first, put aside and then the reverses struck, the B&M coin could be an example of this. My primary objection to that coin is that the obverse has no break at all but that the reverse was not the earliest die state. [attached is my initial analysis of this coin that I sent you earlier in the year]. Perhaps this is a good example.

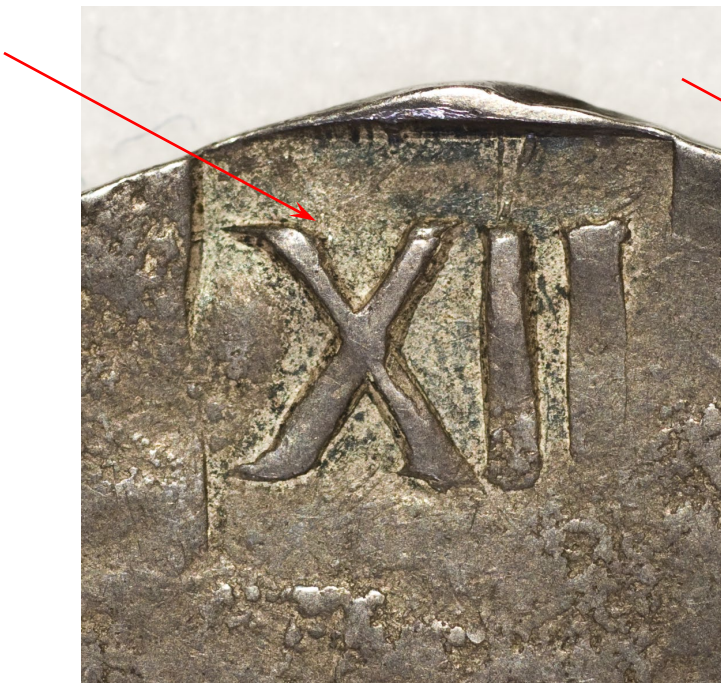
Are you interested in a joint article for CNL about this idea and perhaps using the B&M coin as an example? I would write up a draft that you could edit.

Hope you are doing well and had a good holiday!

Best,
Jack

P.S. You said you were going to send an image of the ground found NE. I did not receive anything yet. Oh and I thought I might be able to get out to St. Louis to visit with my brother in December but that does not look like its going to happen.

2 attachments**Analysis of B&M NE Shilling.doc**
10780K**Figure 9.doc**
431K



Eric,

My analysis of the B&M coin: absolutely no sign of break from bottom of E (I saw this when I examined the coin at your house) but you can clearly see the line break on yours (upper left). While on the reverse yours is an earlier die state ie. No bulging about left bar of X. This my strongest evidence that the B&M coin was fabricated.



**1-A,
#12**



**2-A,
#2**



**3-A,
#4**

Figure 9. Noe A die comparison



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Request

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Mon, Dec 27, 2010 at 4:28 PM

Dear Jack;

Now that you have Xmas partying behind you and will be happy to get back to numismatic research I want to wish you and yours a wonderful 2011 and beyond.

You will recall that I sent you images of images of both faces of two NE XII, The holed one was sent to me for my opinion and the other one you felt was not genuine because the obverse which you said appeared genuine did not go with the appropriate reverse. The second one belongs to my foundation.

I pointed out later that one side of the coin might have been struck in a group before the other side was struck and there could have been variants in obverse and reverse combinations and that it would be simpler and quicker to do it that way and result in fewer errors.

Would you be kind enough to give me your observations about the pieces at this time. You do not have to give me opinions but just your thoughts. In that way you can change your mind or add to your observations,

I am sure that many people have praised your study published in CNL and appreciated the care and difficulty you had creating it.

Eric



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

NE research

2 messages

Tue, Jan 4, 2011 at 3:26 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Dear Jack:

I have been thinking over your 12/27/10 message to me and am glad you had the opportunity to give further thought to the problems.

I appreciate the invitation to join with you in writing further comments on some of the NE matters needing review. Before I can make a decision I need some facts from you. Do you already have some other supplementary matters to add to what you published in CNL? As to my suggestion about the practicability of punching many pieces on one side first before beginning to punch the other sides (causing no orderly relationship of the combinations of variations in die breaks or defects between sides) I am perfectly willing for you to use that proposition without me being an author of the entire article.

If I were a coauthor it might be construed by some people to be a way of my trying to get my NE XII from forgery status to genuineness. You have done virtually all the research and you already said that the obverse seemed genuine to you and that the denial of listing was because of the combination with the wrong state of the reverse.

I am wondering if you have considering publishing any counterfeits, copies or forgeries. You could merely list or illustrate in actual size those with obvious differences because some of your readers might need that. You could say you may not have all of these as yet and want additions.

Now as to the holed NE XII submitted to me for an opinion you raised the question as to whether the diameter of the hole was done with a modern drill. I do not think there would be a reason for a contemporary or modern counterfeiter to drill a hole in his or her counterfeit. The other reason I would doubt this is that the opposite side of the drilled hole on the piece has leftovers which a modern drill would not have left and these leftovers were hammered flat. I think that indicates an early decorative use. Do you see anything else wrong with the holed piece? You mention the edge but please explain as it may be eaten away by being underground a long time.

I think you should arrange for more extensive explanation as to whether the differences in punch appearances are modifications of the same punch or punches or entirely separate punches. It seems to me that the sweeping curves of the N would show real differences if more than one punch was used. The XII punch would be more difficult to study because it is easy to widen, thicken or shave a rigid element or have that happen by use. If the NE VI pinches were the same pinches on all known genuine pieces are there die breaks or spread elements to study in order to see what happens to a punch when used.

My friends at Washington University are going to take new weights and specific gravities as well as fineness tests on the various pieces after I get some others out of a bank vault.

If you prefer to discuss some matters by telephone please do so any time. [REDACTED]

Eric

Jack Howes <[REDACTED]>

Fri, Jan 7, 2011 at 8:20 AM

To: [REDACTED]

Eric,

I take your point about jointly authoring a paper with your 2nd NE as part of the analysis. I was definitely considering as part of the article an update on a number of other counterfeits and copies. Some fairly deceptive but most not. I will draft something for you to review - probably will take a bit of time for this. I am considering discussing the Willow over an NE that was condemned a few years back. Did you ever see that coin in the metal and study it? Or do you have high quality images of it? I am attaching what I have.

On the holed NE XII you are studying, what I was referring to about the edge was looking from the reverse, I see bare metal all around the edge of the piece and it appears that all you see on the edge (but I can't really see the edge, so please verify) is also bare metal. Does not seem to me like this is typical of metal buried for long periods. See attached

image of NE VI recovered from field in Long Island for comparison. I would expect the edge to have the same patina as both front and rear surfaces and for that patina to be pretty uniform. Again for example check the attached image. The only other point about the obverse was: is there any evidence of double striking of the punch. If not I would be very inclined to consider it a counterfeit as the upper punch margin is way to large (wide).

I will work up a more detailed treatment of the reverse punch with example/comparison images. It's pretty clear to me that the reverse is a different punch, not one that was reworked but I will study on that further. If I am correct that its a different punch, that can be interpreted in different ways: either a new reverse or evidence of a counterfeit.

I will be looking for the metrology results from Wash. Univ.

I did send you some hard copy photographs. Let me know when you get them as I wanted to call and discuss the overlay one with you on the phone.

Best,
Jack

From: '[REDACTED]' <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]
Sent: Tue, January 4, 2011 3:26:11 PM
Subject: NE research

[Quoted text hidden]

2 attachments



1652 NE Sixpence Noe 1-A, Sotheby's Rade [Long Island] O.jpg
221K



1652 Willow Tree Shilling Noe 3-F (Hodder attribution) struck over NE 1-E (Hodder attribution) copy.jpg
378K







Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

(no subject)

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Fri, Jan 14, 2011 at 4:27 PM

Dear Jack:

I have been reviewing with great interest your message of January 7, 2011. As to the Willow Tree over an NE shilling, I was advised that Tony Terranova turned it up from another dealer. A picture of it, I believe, is in Louis Jordan's book on Hull. The coin was described to me by someone connected with ANS and stated to be a forgery. Where I learned this I do not know, but Terranova returned the coin to its source and apparently did not wish to disclose the name of the source. I never saw the coin. I presume you can follow the above to learn more about it.

As to the holed NE XII, which I am studying for someone, I am told that the owner bought it and held it for about 20 years after it was discovered in a garden in the early 20th century in Falmouth, Maine. During all that period it would have been handled by the edge very often and could easily have its edge become shiny. I have no reason to think that its history is not accurate.

I thank you for the hard copies of it, which you sent to me, but do not understand the layover of the holed NE piece and some of the triangular corners aim at the outlines of the punch.

After you telephone me, I will be glad to ask either Louis Jordan or Philip Mossman further questions for you unless you can obtain the information or already have obtained it.

My best to you,

Eric



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Willow Tree over NE shilling

2 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Sat, Jan 15, 2011 at 5:32 PM

Dear Jack:

Because I could not fully answer the question you asked me about the above coin I was able to have my copy of Lou Jordan's book on Hull located at my Museum Library and brought to my house for examination.

The coin in question was a last minute addition at the end of the book in 2002 and had been previously been described by Hodder in CNL. The photos in Jordan are beautiful but the description of the coin elements is not understandable to me and I read it several times. It has a hole in it. Jordan used the description of what was presented to him. Phil Mossman had helped with the write up

Under these circumstances I am going to telephone Lou later today to ask him who determined it was a fake and where the write up of that data was. Then I will ask him more. Then I will telephone Phil and get the rest of the dope.

You can telephone me tomorrow and I should share what I can with you. By then you may have more data on the matter than I. I presume it is the right thing to do to include it in anything you write on non genuine NE coinage.

Eric [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Sun, Jan 16, 2011 at 8:52 AM

Eric,

Yes, I do want to include this one in the write-up I am doing. I am following a lead and may have more info when I call you today (Sunday).

I will be interested to hear what you find out also.

Best

Jack

Connected by DROID on Verizon Wireless

-----Original message-----

From: [REDACTED]
To: [REDACTED]
Sent: Sat, Jan 15, 2011 22:32:43 GMT+00:00
Subject: Willow Tree over NE shilling

[Quoted text hidden]

Mass silver

2 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Wed, Feb 2, 2011 at 3:42 PM

Dear Jack :

I did not telephone you as I had planned because I found lots of new material that I want to share with you.

In the January 2011 The Numismatist page 27 there is an article on a beautiful NE shilling which stated that they were coined on a rocker press from a rolled strip (not a cut planchet): I do not know the author and presume he based his comment on reading something which may not be agreed to by me and others. If that method was used the impressed design would be much more uniform and cutting the circumference without turning the coin over several times would result in lots of spoilage. Please give me your thinking.

Next I have been seeking for several years more proof that my unique example of Pine Tree Noe 12 was from the Castine Hoard. I had some of it including Noe's ANS monograph on the Castine Hoard and other material but now have further proof from an 1863 Woodward auction sale which mentions the misspelling of the text on that coin which uses an extra S and five reversed letter "N" s. Copies from critical pages in the catalog are attached to this message. You will note that a foreign Castine item is also mentioned. You will note that the proceeds of my piece was \$6 when other pine tree pieces were bringing only \$1.

We have about 3 inches of sleet under the snow. We may get mail today. Eric



Woodward_pp124_125.pdf
642K

Jack Howes <[REDACTED]>

Wed, Feb 2, 2011 at 5:41 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Eric,

I had someone scan me a copy of this article.

I also don't know the author but I will ask around about him.

I don't know where he got his information but he made other mistakes also. He indicated three denominations were struck: shilling, tuppence and thruppence. Missed the sixpence and as we know the twopence was only struck as Oaks.

The article is a kind of hack job.

On the rocker press part, I have no idea where he got his information from. Probably read something indicating Willows were struck on a rocker press and just assumed that meant NEs also!

Probably the clearest indicators that NEs were not struck on a rocker press is the non opposing punches. That would make absolutely no sense for any kind of press. I do agree with your point about if it had been they would have been more uniform e.g., all of the alignments would have been 180.

Probably worth doing a letter to editor follow-up.

Thanks for sharing that Woodward catalogue. Neat find. Clearly documents your Noe 12 Pinetree as Castine hoard. Where and when did you acquire the coin?

Also, in that catalogue were two lots of NE shillings that I had missed! And a reference to an NE threepence.

I am attaching an animated gif to this email. It should automatically flip back and forth between two images of NE shillings. One your Mills coin and the other the holed one you are studying. It shows the difference between the alignments. Specifically you can see the difference of the top edge of the punch quite easily.

Let me know if this worked for you i.e., could you see the animation on whatever computer you use?

Best
Jack

From: "[REDACTED]" <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]
Sent: Wed, February 2, 2011 3:42:53 PM
Subject: Mass silver
[Quoted text hidden]



NE-XII-from-EPN-Dec10-questionable-overlay.gif
4611K

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| Price. | |
|--------------|--|
| \$0.30 2450. | Obv. same; rev. "The beginning of oppression," copper, proof, 20. |
| 25 2451. | J. H. Tooke; rev. "British justice displayed," copper, 18. |
| 30 2452. | Bust of Fox; rev. pastoral scene, 1790, copper, proof, 20. |
| 30 2453. | Bust to right, "We ne'er shall look upon his like again;" rev. very curious device, copper, proof, 20. |
| 35 2454. | Earl Howe; rev. satirical map of France, copper, fine, 19. |
| 30 2455. | "Erskine and Gibbs and trial by jury," "Magna Charta," "Bill of Rights," copper, fine and rare, 20. |

COLONIALS.

| | |
|-------------|---|
| 22.50 2456. | N. E. Shilling; this piece is from the celebrated collection in which the N. E. Threepence was recently discovered; in very fine condition, and guaranteed to be genuine, extremely rare. |
| 20.00 2457. | N. E. Shilling, a different type, as fine and rare as the preceding, and like it, warranted genuine. |
| 2.75 2458. | Pine Tree Shilling, 1652, small conical tree, very large planchet, and very fine. |
| 3.00 2459. | Pine Tree Shilling, 1652, different tree, large planchet, unusually fine. |
| 3.00 2460. | Pine Tree Shilling, 1652, from the Castine deposit, very fine. |
| 3.25 2461. | Pine Tree Shilling, 1652, small size, unusually fine. |
| 3.00 2462. | Pine Tree Shilling, 1652, tree broad, with straight branches, very fine. |
| 2.25 2463. | Pine Tree Shilling, 1652, very curious, not easily described, a rare variety. |
| 2.13 2464. | Pine Tree Shilling, 1652, with very few branches, small size, in good condition, and a scarce variety. |
| 3.25 2465. | Pine Tree Shilling, 1652, a splendid impression of a very remarkable type, but of doubtful genuineness. |
| 5.00 2466. | Pine Tree Shilling, 1652, legend, <i>Massachusetts</i> , large planchet, fine and extremely rare. |

COLONIALS.—Continued.

| | |
|--------------|--|
| \$6.00 2467. | Pine Tree Shilling, 1652, tree very slender, branches commencing high up on the trunk, legend <i>Massachusetts</i> , in the legend, New England, the N's are reversed; for an account of this unique piece from the lot discovered at Castine, see <i>Historical Magazine</i> for the present month. |
| 1.00 2468. | Pine Tree Shilling, 1652, with all the figures remarkably large, poor, but rare. |
| 1.25 2469. | Pine Tree Shilling, 1652, tree nearly oval, a very rare variety. |
| 1.00 2470. | Pine Tree Shilling, 1652, branches far apart, rather poor. |
| 3.75 2471. | Oak Tree Shilling, 1652, large planchet, fine. |
| 3.00 2472. | Oak Tree Shilling, 1652, branches large, large planchet, very good. |
| 2.00 2473. | Oak Tree Shilling, 1652, a different variety, condition not equal to the last. |
| 1.00 2474. | Oak Tree Shilling, 1652, branches very small, rare variety, pierced, and in ordinary condition. |
| 2.00 2475. | Oak Tree Shilling, 1652, faint impression, but not much worn. |
| 3.00 2476. | Oak Tree Shilling, 1652, tree resembling a clump of bushes, legend <i>Massachusetts</i> , a curious and extremely rare variety. |
| 1.25 2477. | Oak Tree Shilling, 1652, the inscription plain, but the tree, if ever impressed upon the coin, entirely obliterated. |
| 2.00 2478. | Pine Tree Shilling, 1652, tree very full of branches, and nearly circular, fine and scarce. |
| 3.25 2479. | Pine Tree Sixpence, 1652, remarkably fine, purchased for genuine, but now believed to be of Wyatt's issue. |
| 3.00 2480. | Oak Tree Sixpence, 1652, large size, fine. |
| 3.00 2481. | Oak Tree Sixpence, 1652, larger than the preceding, and almost as fine. |
| 5.00 2482. | Oak Tree Sixpence, 1652; in this variety the figure 2 being reversed, resembles a zero, an excessively rare variety. |
| 6.00 2483. | Pine Tree Threepence, 1652, almost uncirculated, scarcely ever seen so fine. |



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

My Source of Noe 12

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Fri, Feb 4, 2011 at 2:35 PM

Dear Jack:

You asked about my source of Pine Tree Noe 12. It is along story but when I bought the colonials from the E. H..R. Green Estate in 1941 with the participation of my mentor Burdette G. Johnson, the famous coin dealer of St. Louis. I selected from time to time what I wanted but it did not include the Castine piece at first. Johnson took for himself the same value of pieces as I took. After those selections many remaining jointly owned pieces were sold by Johnson to third parties. His and my share of those proceeds were used to buy more Green Estate pieces. From time to time when items we bought did not sell I withdrew additional items including the Castine piece. Our list of the Waldo Newcomer collection (the bulk of which Green had purchased about 1931 through Mehl via Wayte Raymond) had the Castine piece in it I believe but can look that up if necessary,

I had a slight contact with Green in 1931 when he was helping maintaining radio contact with the second Byrd Antarctic Expedition and I was a student at MIT. My numismatic purchase happenstance came my way In 1941 long after Green had died and when I had virtually no hobby money.. Sheer luck just came my way. I do not know anyone who stumbled into such a deal..I will tell you more if you wish and can stand it..

Eric